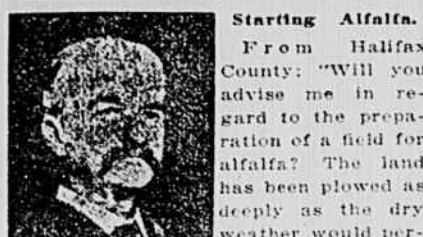


# WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY



**Starting Alfalfa.**  
From Halifax County: "Will you advise me in regard to the preparation of a field for alfalfa? The land has been plowed as deeply as the dry weather would permit. W. F. Massey, mit, and has been let settle for three weeks. I want to apply lime, stable manure, raw ground bone and basic slag or acid phosphate. Soil was originally a light gray loam on red clay, but has been plowed so deeply that it is now red. It is level and well drained, and would make about thirty bushels of corn an acre. When should I apply the lime, manure, etc., so as not to lose any nitrogen? Can I get a stand on this land by inoculating with soil from a very sandy stand of alfalfa, spilling and white clover, or should I sow a mixture of clover and alfalfa this year and plow again next year and sow alfalfa alone?" I have quoted this from a letter in order to be able to point out where many seem to be perplexed in preparing for alfalfa. My correspondent proposes to use lime as a matter of course in preparing for alfalfa. Then he proposes to use stable manure, raw bone meal and basic slag or acid phosphate. The application of stable manure would furnish mainly organic nitrogen, and the use of raw bone meal will bring in more nitrogen, and the alfalfa will use this and not get as much aerial nitrogen as it would without them. The main thing in using bone is to get the phosphoric acid, and the same is the object in using basic slag and acid phosphate, so that really it is simply a question as to which of these will most readily supply the needed phosphoric acid.

The phosphorus in the bone is less immediately available than in acid phosphate, and the acid phosphate is still more readily available than the basic slag. Basic slag is often good to use, because of the lime it carries. But when we are already using lime liberally we do not need this. So that the fertilization dwindles down to a liberal supply of acid phosphate, since the alfalfa does not need the nitrogen, and will get it from the air better without the manure than with it. I would harrow in on the plowed land a ton of slaked burnt lime or two tons of ground limestone. This would use not less than 500 pounds of 15 per cent acid phosphate and forty pounds of 20 per cent potash an acre. Of course, the immediate growth would be stronger with the stable manure, but it would also bring in more weeds for the alfalfa to struggle with. With plenty of phosphoric acid and potash at hand, the alfalfa will be in better shape without the nitrogenous fertilizer. As to the inoculation, if the plants in the field stand of alfalfa had a good supply of nodules on the roots, that soil will answer very well, but otherwise it would be best to use Farmogerm for inoculating the seed. The application of the lime should be the first thing, and then the acid phosphate and potash. Sow twenty-five pounds of seed an acre in late August or early September. But even if you use the bone, it will be best to leave off the manure.

**Best Varieties of Cherries.**  
What will be the best varieties of sweet cherries for the Western mountain sections? Cherries of all sorts thrive well in most parts of Virginia, except in the Southeast coast section, where sour cherries are about the only ones that can be depended upon. But in the upper Piedmont and the Valley and west, we can grow as fine cherries as are grown anywhere. Very few cherries are grown near the Blue Ridge, in the mountain section, but even when tumbled into strawberry boxes and crates, but would pay a great deal better if our growers would adopt the method of packing used by the California growers. These shallow boxes of neatly packed cherries are far more attractive to city buyers than a lot of better fruit tumbled into any sort of receptacle. The cherries of the Pacific Coast are large and handsome, but in quality they are not so good as the same varieties grown in the Piedmont and Valley. But they sell because of their attractive appearance, just as the Oregon apples sell. For growing in the upper sections, I would suggest Black Tartarian as the best black cherry. Then of the red and lighter colored Governor Wood, Elton, Yellow Spanish, Napoleon and Centennial will give a good variety. In fact, for a commercial orchard, I would prefer to plant simply Black Tartarian, Governor Wood and Yellow Spanish. While all these will flourish in the greater part of the Tidewater section, there the sour cherries are usually more profitable, and the best of these are Montmorency and Early Richmond. Montmorency is early, but because of its smallness, it does not get all of them.

**Subsiding and Cover Crops.**  
I have some land that I wish to break and subside this fall in preparation for a winter cover crop. It was turned for corn in the spring. My intention is to sow rye for the winter cover crop. How early can I begin and prepare this land? Would like to do it before we get too busy in preparing for wheat. Would like suggestions as to the best rotation for this section with corn and wheat as the grain crops? You are in the upper Piedmont country, and subsiding the steep land there is a very good practice to prevent washing. It makes little difference how early the plowing and subsiding is done. But would not use rye alone as the winter cover crop. Better sow, after drilling in the rye, twelve to fifteen pounds of crimson clover seed, and this will give you a crop to turn for corn or for greater value than rye alone. Turn as soon as the clover shows bloom, without regard to the rye. The best time for sowing in your section will be late August or early September, a month before you should sow wheat. With corn and wheat as the grain crops, I would, for the best interest of the land, for a few years at least, make a three-year rotation, as follows: Corn on clover and with early peas sown among it at last working; corn cut and shocked and the peas cut if rank, or disked down if not, and the land prepared for wheat. Give the wheat a liberal dressing of acid phosphate and in spring sow red clover on the wheat. Mow the stubble to check the rag weeds from smothering the clover. The next summer mow the first growth, the clover for hay, and cure the second growth for seed or turn it under and sow crimson clover to be turned for corn again. This will rapidly increase the humus content in the soil, and then you can lengthen the rotation by sowing a crop of cowpeas after wheat, and cutting them for feed and then disking down the stub-

ble for wheat again, and with that wheat sow red clover and run it a year, making a four-year rotation, or sow timothy and red-top with the wheat and clover in the spring, and let run two years and make a five-year rotation.

**Renewing Grass.**  
"I have a piece of upland that has been in meadow for five years. The broomsedge and red top are about taking possession. I want to plow it and sow to timothy and clover, so that I can get a crop of hay next summer. What is the best fertilizer to use and the best way to prepare the soil?" In the mountain section I hardly think that you can expect a hay crop next summer from seed sown this fall. Of course, by sowing the grass and clover rather early and without a grain crop you may get a better and earlier growth, and to do this you should break the old sod at once, and disk and harrow the surface fine, harrowing in a mixture of 200 pounds of acid phosphate, 100 pounds of nitrate of soda and twenty pounds of muriate of potash an acre. But before applying the fertilizer it will be much better to harrow in 1,000 pounds of slaked lime an acre, as the growth of the broomsedge indicates the growing acidity of the soil. Had you top-dressed the grass regularly with bone meal and brushed in some lime once in the five years, you would probably not have the broomsedge now. You have been mowing this and not getting as much aerial nitrogen as it would without them. The main thing in using bone is to get the phosphoric acid, and the same is the object in using basic slag and acid phosphate, so that really it is simply a question as to which of these will most readily supply the needed phosphoric acid.

**Crimson Clover Again.**  
In King William County: "I greatly enjoy your items in The Times-Dispatch and have derived great help already from them. I now want to sow some German clover on two acres of very poor sandy land. The land has now on it a nice crop of peas. There is a hard clay subsoil about eight inches below the surface. I plowed the land for peas about six inches deep, and I want to turn the clover under deeply in the spring for corn. I had thought of using Basic slag on this land for the clover. Would you advise this or some other fertilizer, and how much lime? I think that the land needs lime, but cannot use it now. As the land is sandy and, as you say, poor, I would let the peas get fairly mature, and would turn under the whole growth, and then prepare the land for the clover. In your section September will be early enough to sow the crimson clover, that you call German. The Basic slag, used not less than 200 pounds an acre, will be best, because it carries forty pounds of free lime in each 100 pounds, and to that extent will tend to sweeten the soil. Harrow in the fertilizer and sow not less than fifteen pounds of the clover seed an acre. The home grown crop of this clover is pretty much of a failure this summer, but the imported seed is selling for \$1.50 a bushel here. This is rather cheaper than usual. You can make the application of Basic slag heavier with benefit."

**Medicago Lupulina.**  
A correspondent at Erica, Va., asks for what value as a pasture grass is Medicago Lupulina. Please reply in your "With the Farmers." Medicago Lupulina, commonly known as Black Medick, is not a grass at all, but a member of the same botanical genus as alfalfa. It has yellow flowers and is an annual, while alfalfa has bluish flowers and is perennial. There is another species, Medicago dentata, which is now largely sown in the South under the name of bur clover. So far as I have observed, cattle do not seem to be fond of the Black Medick, and neither do the bur clover are worth sowing for pasture. None of the medicago genus are suitable for pasture. Medicago sativa, alfalfa, is very valuable as a hay crop, but while doubtless stock would like to graze on it, it is not the best way to destroy it. We have plenty of pasture grasses without bothering about the weeds like M. lupulina.

**Killing Mules.**  
From Isle of Wight: "I saw in The Times-Dispatch a plan for killing mules and mules, but cannot find it now. Please repeat it. I better keep a scrap book and cut out items that strike you. The plan was simply to punch holes along the mule run and in each and every hole, a small pile of each cover, and the farmer will kill anything in the runs. You can make a trap by setting an empty can over the open top with a chain, and the mule will push it aside and get into the can and cannot get out."

**Sequel To Love for Doll.**  
Maternal Instinct Greatly Developed by Teaching Children to Love their Dolls.

The little child's doll is mother to the most romantic fancy. And in the years that pass, the doll fades into the petals of a June rose, to evolve the most wonderful of all transformations. Now comes a more serious period when the joy of real motherhood should be as tranquil as best effort can provide. This is accomplished with a wonderful remedy known as Mother's Friend, an external application so penetrating in its nature as to thoroughly lubricate every cord, nerve, muscle and tendon involved. There will be no pain, none of that nausea or morning sickness, no sensation of distress or strain of expanding muscles. The nerves, too, will be calm, thus making the period one of restful days and peaceful nights. Mother's Friend is sold at all drug stores at \$1.00 a bottle. Do not fail to use it regularly as directed. Write to-day to Bradford Regulator Co., 225 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for your valuable book for expectant mothers.

## VALLEY BAPTISTS IN ANNUAL SESSION

Pass Resolutions Condemning State Fair for Allowing Whiskey to Be Sold.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Hollins, Va., August 12.—Notwithstanding heavy rain the Valley Baptist Association opened its annual session this afternoon at Emory Baptist Church with a large delegation in attendance. The body organized by the re-election of C. T. Lunsford as moderator and C. A. Johnson as clerk. The address of welcome was made by Prof. M. Ester Cooke. The introductory sermon was preached by Rev. Charles T. Herndon, of Salem, his subject being "Our Heritage from the Past and Our Legacy to the Future." The rest of the afternoon was given over to home mission, temperance and State mission. During the discussion of temperance a resolution was unanimously passed condemning the State Fair Association at Richmond for selling liquor on its grounds. R. P. Garland spoke on State mission. The association will be in session to-morrow and Thursday. To-morrow the whole of the morning session will be given over to considering the state of the church in the Valley Association. All day to-morrow the Women's Missionary Union will be in session in the Sunday-school room of the church, and will be addressed by Miss Alice Taylor, of Richmond.

**Shepherd—Landis.**  
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Lynchburg, Va., August 12.—Clarence M. Shepherd, secretary of the boys' department of the Lynchburg Y. M. C. A., and Miss Florence B. Landis, of Rock Glen, Pa., were married this morning at the bride's home in that place, the ceremony being performed by Rev. B. F. Crow. Mr. Shepherd is a native of Philadelphia, but has been engaged in the Y. M. C. A. work here two years. The marriage to-day is the culmination of a courtship which was begun at Dickinson College, where the couple met when he was in his freshman year. Mrs. Shepherd is a graduate of the State Normal School at Bloomsburg.

**HELP THE HORSE**

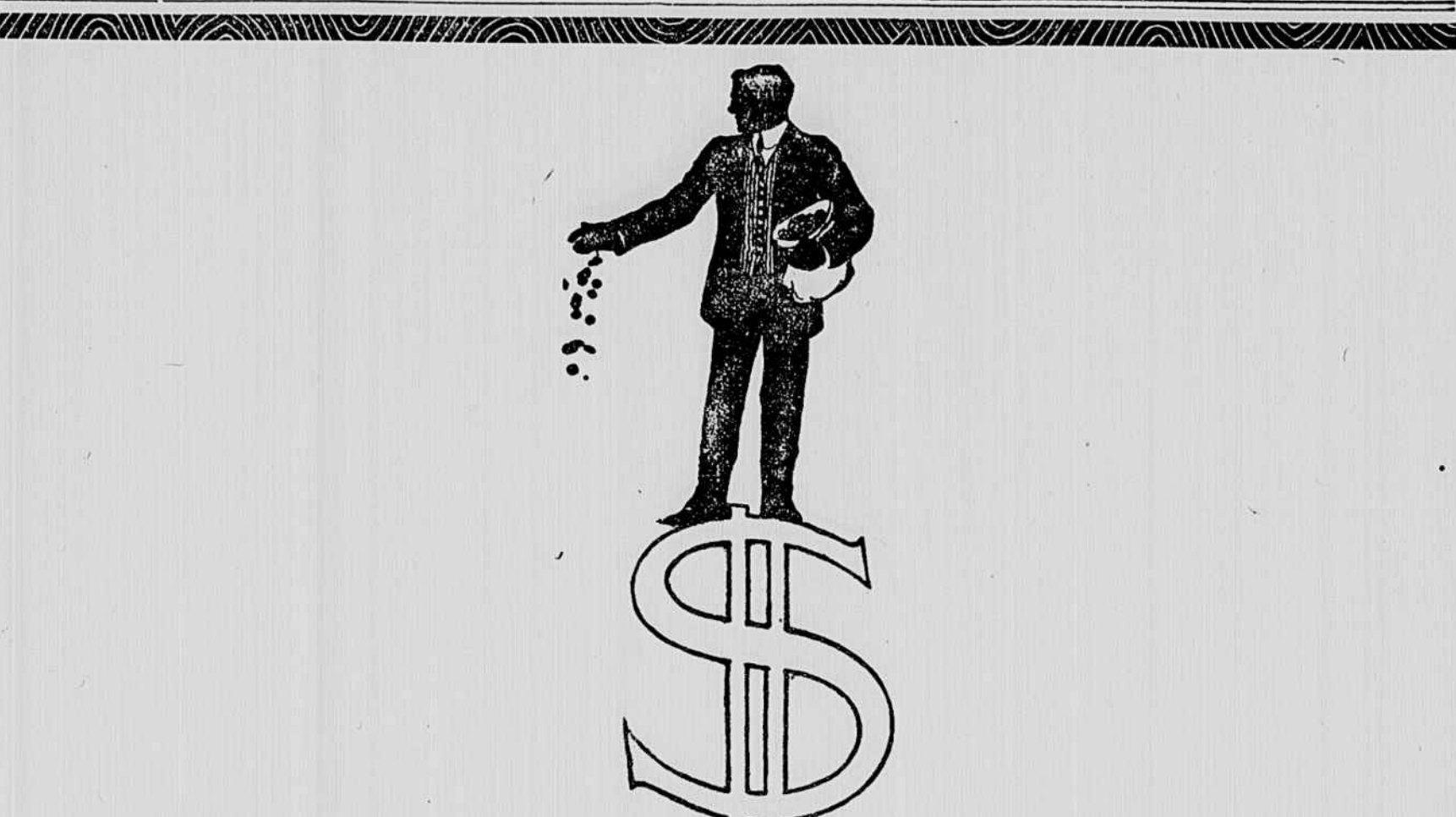
**San Francisco Women Start Energetic Crusade Against the Nosebag.**  
San Francisco, August 12.—A taste of feminine militancy was given to the people of San Francisco yesterday, when four women started a crusade against nosebags for horses. Invading the business district, the women hunted out horses that were feeding from the customary canvas bags, and without ceremony and despite protests from teamsters, hurled into the gutter all the feed bags they could find. The crusaders were members of the Animals' Friend Society, which is opposed to the use of nosebags. After they had scattered nosebags and oats in several streets, the women sought out Postmaster Arthur Fisk, and protested against the long hours and hard work to which the horses in the postal service were subjected. Postmaster Fisk suggested that the society use its good offices toward procuring ten more horses for the San Francisco post-office.

**NEWS OF ASHLAND**  
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Ashland, Va., August 12.—A salubrious, better known as Dolly Mallory, commissioner of revenue, Hanover County, recently met with a severe accident—while splitting wood the axe slipped, cutting his foot. At first it was not thought to be serious, but on Friday he was operated on by Dr. Henry Carter, assisted by Dr. DeJarnette, and is now recovering. Dr. and Mrs. Frank Day have returned from a visit to Mrs. Edward Muller, at her home in the Green Spring Valley, near Baltimore. Mrs. John Addison has returned from a visit to Mountain Lake. Miss Bessie French, of Richmond, is spending this week with Mrs. James M. Cox. Miss Estelle Blanton has returned from a visit to her aunt, Mrs. J. N. Latham, in Lynchburg. Mrs. M. E. P. Kerr is the guest of her niece, Mrs. James G. Hughes. Mrs. Hugh Denison and Charles DeLong are visiting relatives here. Miss Pearl Woolfolk is entertaining a delightful home party at her home near town. A number of attractive affairs have been arranged in honor of the guests, among whom are Misses Helen Shahan, of Roundok, Louise Lambert, of Greensboro, Ala., and Elizabeth Cherry, of Ashland. Miss Gilberta Whittle, who has been the guest of Mrs. James Harris, has returned to her home in Richmond. Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Hunt and children, and Mrs. J. W. Howles and little Miss Irma Howles, of Richmond, are visiting Mrs. G. E. Delaney. Mrs. L. O. Kent and Miss Katherine Kent left yesterday to visit relatives in Richmond. Mrs. Hall Carter was hostess on Saturday evening for a watermelon feast in honor of her cousin, Miss Isabelle Midyette, of Lake Landing, N. C. Those invited were Messrs. George Hatcher, Emma Booker, Virginia Howe, Sarah H. Hatcher, Mrs. J. W. Vaughan, Nina Midyette, Messrs. Joe Hene, Douglas Lancaster, Murrell Luck, Frank Hughes, Morris Lancaster and Webb Midyette. Dr. and Mrs. Ezra Crooks are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William M. Lasher. Dr. Crooks has recently been elected professor of philosophy at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg. Dr. and Mrs. Hall Carter have gone to Ordway Springs to spend several weeks. Miss Sara Blashgrame gave a delightful garden party on Monday night. The lawn was very attractive with Japanese lanterns. Dainty refreshments were served. The guests included Messrs. K. F. Vaughan, Emma Booker, Margie Wick, Gertrude Hatcher, Dorothy Cullen, Isabelle Midyette, Nancy Midyette, Messrs. Frank Hughes, Joe Bruce, Willie Fox, Edmund DeJarnette, Courtney Harris, Douglas and Murrell Lancaster, Percy Guilbert, Webb Midyette, Julian Mosely and Murrell Luck.

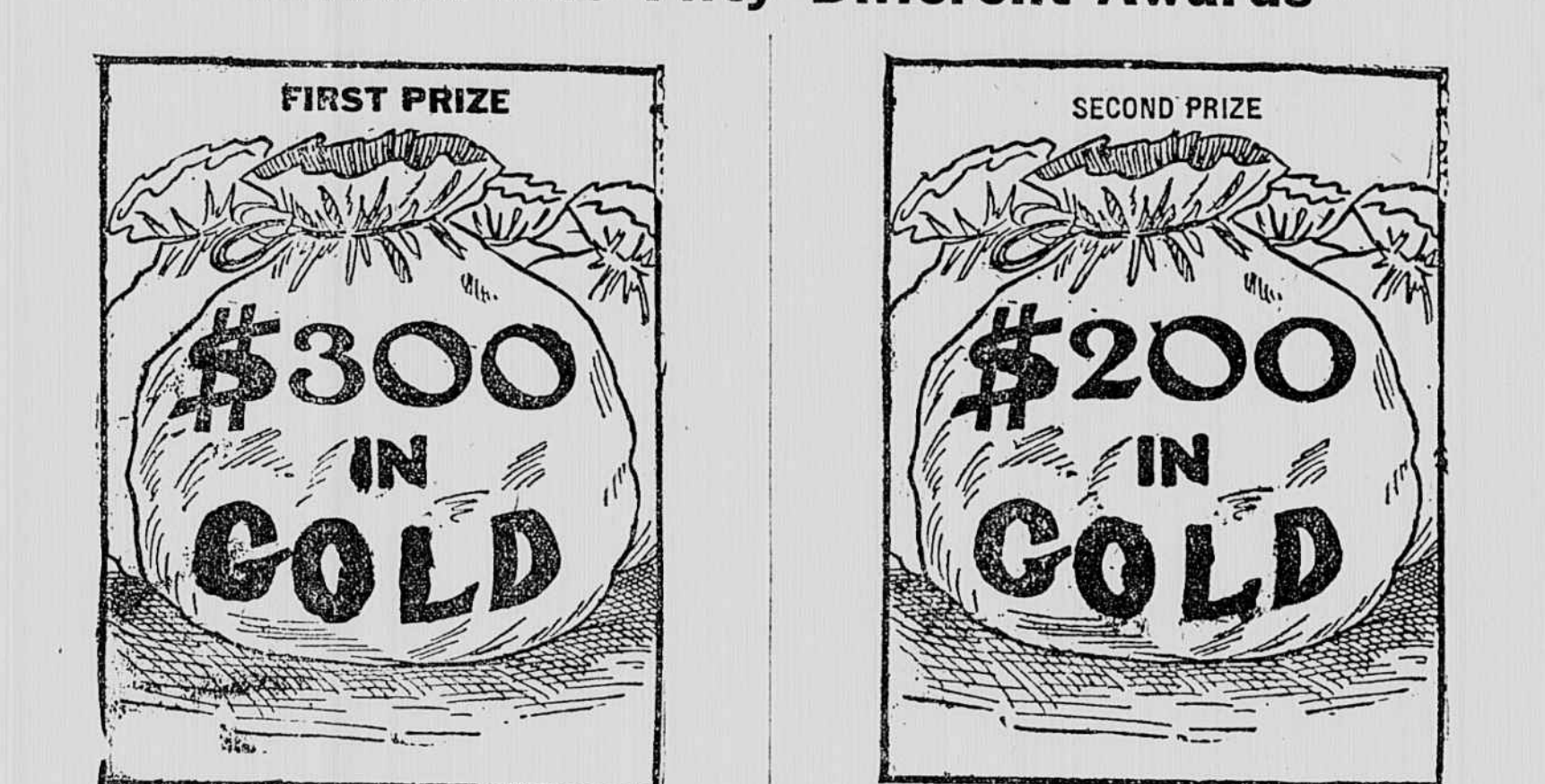
**INDICTED FOR MURDER.**

**Beard and Williams in Jail Charged With Killing David Cooper.**  
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Amherst, Va., August 12.—The grand jury to-day found a joint indictment for murder in the first degree against John P. Beard and E. B. Williams, who shot and mortally wounded David Cooper on July 22.

Beard and Williams were refused bail and recommitted to jail. They will be held at a special term of court to be held the latter part of August. **Celebrates Ninety-First Birthday.**  
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Fredericksburg, Va., August 12.—George Washington Proctor, the oldest resident of Fredericksburg, celebrated today his ninety-first anniversary, surrounded by members of his family, which includes four daughters and one son. Mr. Proctor is well-preserved for his age.



The Times-Dispatch Is Dropping Money in Your Pocket  
**\$1,200 IN GOLD**  
Divided Into Fifty Different Awards



**The Times-Dispatch's Great \$1200.00 Gold Booklovers' Contest**  
Picture No. 18 Date, August 13th

Third Prize is \$150 in Gold.  
Fourth Prize is \$100 in Gold.  
Fifth Prize is \$50 in Gold.  
Sixth Prize is \$50 in Gold.  
Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Prizes are \$25 each in Gold.  
Eleventh to Twentieth Prizes are \$10 each in Gold.  
Twenty-first to Fiftieth Prizes are \$5.00 each in Gold.

**What the Contest Is**  
It consists of 77 pictures, one published each day in this paper, and each picture representing the title of a book. You simply tell what book titles each picture represents, and when all 77 have been published, send in your set of answers. You will find this an easy, simple game, and the rewards are large. And you get all the pictures published to date FREE with the Contest Catalogue. Start to-day. You can win.

**USE THIS ORDER BLANK FOR CATALOGUE**  
If you cut this order form, fill it out and send or bring it in with the sum designated, you will receive the Official Copyrighted Contest Catalogue of about 5,000 book titles, and seven certificates redeemable for the first thirty-five pictures in the contest. In the catalogue are all the correct titles to the seventy-seven pictures. Catalogues, 35 cents at this office, 40 cents by mail.

**Do Not Send Stamps or Silver. Send Check or Money Order.**  
Booklovers' Contest Editor,  
The Times-Dispatch:  
Inclosed find 40 cents, for which send me a Booklovers' Contest Catalogue of about 5,000 book titles and the seven certificates redeemable for the first thirty-five pictures.  
Name .....  
Street and No. ....  
City..... State.....

**What Book Does This Picture Represent?**  
Write Title and Name of Author in Form Below

Title .....  
Author .....  
Your Name .....  
Street and Number .....  
City or Town .....

**BEWARE OF FAKERS**  
Who Offer to Sell Worthless List of Titles---They Cannot Help You  
**How They Work**  
These fakers generally advertise that for a 2-cent stamp they will send several titles, which, in the opinion of the fakers, will prove correct titles to the pictures. Accompanying the "sample" lists of titles will be a letter advising that for 50 cents, a dollar, two dollars, or more, they will supply lists of titles that will seem to fit the pictures. Don't deal with these sharpers. If they could furnish a list of titles, they would solve the pictures—they would use their own lists and win the prizes. They know no more about the titles than you do.

The principal features in connection with this contest are copyrighted by the Booklovers' Contest Co., San Francisco, Cal.